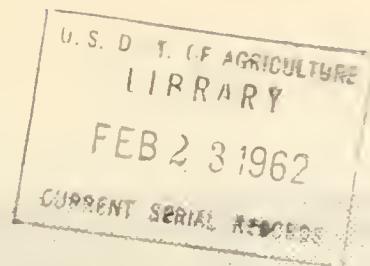


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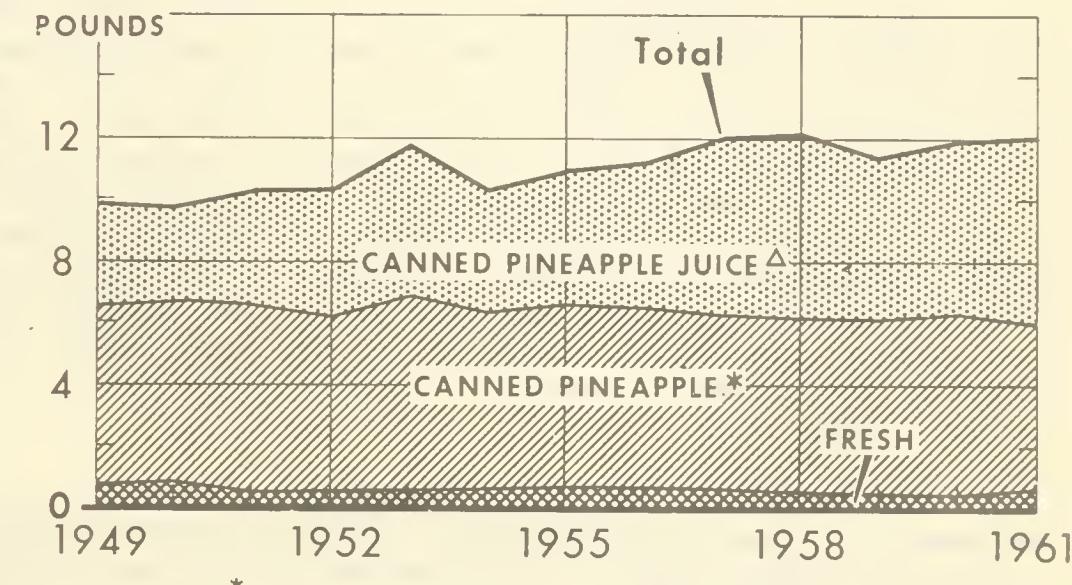


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# The FRUIT SITUATION

## PINEAPPLE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON Fresh Equivalent Basis



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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### IN THIS ISSUE

25 YEARS OF THE FRUIT SITUATION

HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND TREE NUTS



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Published quarterly by ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE    U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE FRUIT SITUATION  
1937-62

This issue of The Fruit Situation marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of this report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was inaugurated in January 1937 by Gustave Burmeister under the general direction of Dr. Oscar C. Stine, Head of the then Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As an outgrowth of outlook reports issued annually for a number of years, it was instituted in answer to the need for situation and outlook information on a more frequent or continuing basis. Beginning January 1937 and ending May of the same year, it was published under the title "The Fruit and Vegetable Situation." Beginning with the June 1937 issue and continuing to the present, it has been published under the title The Fruit Situation. It is now issued by the Department's Economic Research Service, and is regularly prepared by Ben H. Pubols, agricultural economist of the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division.

The Fruit Situation was published monthly from January 1937 through February 1942; thereafter four times a year--in January, June, August, and October. In the January issue, emphasis is put on citrus fruits, the principal fresh fruit being harvested during winter, and on year-end stocks of apples, pears, and various processed fruits. The June issue gives the first comprehensive view of the new deciduous crop, stressing early-season fruits. In August, emphasis is put on late-season deciduous fruits. A feature of the August issue is the annual publication of detailed statistics on per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts. The October issue is the annual "Outlook" number, presenting prospects for the year ahead or longer as well as material on the current situation. It also gives the first comprehensive view of the new citrus crop.

The purpose of The Fruit Situation is to provide sound, timely economic information to fruit growers and to those concerned with the production, processing, marketing, and use of fruits and tree nuts. The information involved is of the kind that only very large marketing and processing agencies can afford to provide for their own use. Underlying such information are continual statistical work and examination of factors affecting supplies, demand, prices, distribution, and per capita consumption of fruits and tree nuts. The Fruit Situation is distributed widely to fruit growers and farmers, fruit processors and handlers, agricultural extension and experiment station workers, government officials, businessmen, libraries, and many others. From 2,700 to 3,000 copies of each issue are printed.

Over the years, The Fruit Situation has become increasingly more comprehensive. This has meant coverage of additional items, examination of more factors affecting or related to the fruit economy, and special research on various fruits. The latter has led to a growing number of special articles on various aspects of individual and groups of fresh and processed fruits, of which an example appears in the current issue.

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T H E   F R U I T   S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1962

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## SUMMARY

During late December and early January, cold weather caused some damage to citrus fruit and strawberries in Florida. California citrus had some light frost damage. Then during January 9-12, a freeze in Texas caused extreme damage to citrus fruit and probable heavy loss of trees. Initial indications were that damaged fruit in Florida could be salvaged, but that further fresh market citrus from Texas this season would be negligible. The freezing temperatures that caused some damage to blooms and fruit of strawberries in north and central Florida were expected to reduce volume sharply from these areas during January. Although damage undoubtedly was serious in individual orchards or production areas, especially Texas, the effect of the freezes upon total U. S. production has not yet been fully determined.

Despite freeze losses of Texas citrus, total U. S. supplies of fresh oranges, lemons, and apples remaining to be marketed during the first half of 1962 are somewhat larger than a year ago. Supplies of grapefruit, tangerines, pears, and grapes are smaller. Stocks of most classes of processed fruits are heavier than a year ago. Grower prices for the larger supplies of fresh fruits in early January averaged somewhat below a year earlier. But consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit continues good, and export demand for fresh apples and pears is better than a year ago.

Cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1, 1962, were substantially larger than stocks a year earlier, those of pears were moderately smaller, and those of grapes were much smaller. The increase in apple stocks was nearly all in the central and eastern States, relatively close to large consuming centers. Early-season exports of apples and pears have been much larger than a year ago, and prospects for further exports continue favorable. Grower prices for fresh apples and pears have increased somewhat since last fall, though prices for apples continue below a year earlier and those for D'Anjou pears, the leading winter pear, recently have averaged above last year.

U. S. orange production in 1961-62, as estimated January 1, is about 9 percent larger than in 1960-61 and 2 percent above average. The crop of early, midseason, and Navel varieties, now being harvested, is about 2 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop, and prospective production of Valencias, the "late" oranges, is up about 16 percent. These figures do not make allowance for probable losses from the recent freezes. Although shipping-point prices for Florida fresh market oranges held fairly steady during November and much of December, they increased a little in late December and early January, yet continued considerably below the relatively high prices of a year earlier. In December, prices for Florida oranges for making concentrate averaged moderately below comparable prices in 1960-61. In California, where orange production is down this year, prices for fresh market oranges tended to average above year-earlier levels.

The 1961-62 grapefruit crop was expected, as of January 1, to be about 8 percent larger than the approximate average 1960-61 crop. (This makes no allowance for loss from the Texas freeze of early January). With increases in both white and pink grapefruit, total production in Florida is 11 percent above the 1960-61 crop. In Texas, where production had been trending upward in recent years, the new crop, based upon January 1 prospects, was reported down a little from last year. Shipping-point prices for Florida grapefruit also were quite stable during December and early January, but continued moderately below year-earlier levels. Production of lemons in 1961-62 is considerably larger than last year. Although prices during the fall averaged considerably under the relatively high prices of a year earlier, more recently prices for the larger-sized lemons averaged above comparable prices last year.

Early-season use of the new citrus crops has been larger than a year ago. In Florida, output of most items of processed citrus was running larger than last year, and packers' stocks of most items also were up. On January 1, 1962, packers' stocks of canned fruits probably were not greatly different from the heavy stocks of a year earlier. Year-end cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) were 10 percent heavier than on January 1, 1961. Preliminary data indicate increased packs of dried, canned, and frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1961.

## ORANGES

Increased Production  
in 1961-62

The 1961-62 U. S. crop of oranges, as forecast January 1, totals about 127 million boxes, 9 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop and 2 percent above the 1950-59 average. A moderate decrease in the new crop in California is much more than offset by increases in other States, especially Florida, the leader in production. The above figures are subject to adjustment for freeze losses.

In Florida, where orange production has been trending upward for several decades, mainly because of increased plantings but also because of enlarged bearing surface of older trees, the 1961-62 crop of 99 million boxes is 14 percent larger than the reduced 1960-61 crop and 18 percent above average. The new crop consists of 54 million boxes of early and midseason varieties, up 6 percent; and 45 million boxes of Valencias, up 26 percent.

In contrast to trends in Florida, orange production in California has been declining since 1944, due mainly to removal of trees. Unfavorable weather in recent years also has reduced production. The 1961-62 crop of 22.5 million boxes is down 10 percent from last year and 39 percent from average. It comprises 7.5 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties, down 17 percent; and 15 million of Valencias, down 6 percent. Florida and California have about 96 percent of this year's orange crop.

Total U. S. production of early, midseason, and Navel oranges, now being harvested, is estimated at 64.3 million boxes, 2 percent above 1960-61. The prospective Valencia crop totals 62.7 million boxes, up 16 percent. Florida Valencias are harvested mostly during March through June, California Valencias during May-November. The sharp increase in Florida Valencias, which are used extensively for frozen concentrate, points to another heavy pack of this product. But the drop in California Valencias below last year's light crop points to still smaller supplies of these late-season oranges for fresh use and processing than last year. Most of the California Valencias are used fresh, but Valencias also comprise most of the California oranges that are processed.

Orange Prices Rising in  
Recent Weeks

Florida shipping-point prices for fresh market oranges were fairly stable during November and much of December, but at levels considerably under the relatively high prices of a year earlier. Factors in these lower prices were the larger prospective crop and some increase in carryover of processed items, especially frozen concentrate. But in late December and early January, prices increased slowly. In December 1961, those for oranges for

frozen concentrate averaged moderately below December 1960. Although demand for Florida oranges for both fresh market shipment and processing is expected to be good during the first half of 1962, prices are not likely to reach the relatively high levels of the first half of 1961, especially in view of the sharp increase in the Valencia crop this year.

Grower prices for California oranges from the lighter 1961-62 crop generally have averaged higher than comparable prices in 1960-61. The principal exception was prices for the smaller-sized oranges, which tended to average below year-earlier levels. However, in early January, prices for the small sizes also generally averaged above corresponding prices in 1961. Prospects for prices for California oranges, especially the preferred sizes, continue favorable for this winter.

Early-Season Use of Florida Oranges,  
Both Fresh and For Processing  
Up in 1961-62

As a result of the heavier crop and earlier maturity of the fruit, movement of Florida oranges to both fresh markets and processors by January 13 of the 1961-62 season was about 25.9 million boxes, 10 percent larger than comparable movement in 1960-61. Fresh use of 7.3 million boxes was up 14 percent and processing use of 18.6 million was up 9 percent. The supplies remaining on January 13 were about 73.1 million boxes, 74 percent of the Florida crop. This quantity was about 16 percent larger than remaining supplies a year earlier. Use of the 1960-61 Florida orange crop was as follows: Fresh, 20 percent; processed, 80 percent.

Nearly all of the early-season harvest of California oranges was used fresh, as usual. In 1960-61, fresh use accounted for the larger part by far of the entire California orange crop -- the processing outlet took only 22 percent. About 91 percent of the oranges processed were Valencias.

Exports Generally Smaller  
in 1960-61 Than in 1959-60

In recent years, exports of fresh and processed oranges, fresh equivalent basis, have comprised about a tenth of the crop. During November 1960-October 1961, total exports were the equivalent of about 11.1 million boxes of oranges, 10 percent of the 1960-61 crop. Exports of fresh oranges were approximately 5.2 million boxes, 12 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Exports of major processed items and changes from 1959-60 were as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 6.5 million gallons, down 32 percent; canned concentrated juice, 1 million gallons, up 43 percent; and frozen concentrate, 4.1 million gallons, down 12 percent. Imports of fresh oranges were about 366,000 boxes, up 56 percent.

Tangerines and Tangelos

Production of Florida tangerines in 1961-62, estimated at 3.8 million boxes, is down 22 percent from last year and 12 percent below average. Harvest of the new crop became seasonally heavy a little earlier last fall than in the fall of 1960. Movement of the lighter 1961-62 crop by January 13 was about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Both fresh use and processing of the new crop were below comparable use in 1960-61. Remaining supplies on January 13, 1962, were about 0.9 million boxes, about half those a year earlier. Although prices for early-season sales averaged about as high in the fall of 1961 as a year earlier, prices for the current crop have since declined less rapidly. Since mid-December Florida shipping-point prices have increased a little to levels that in early January 1962 were considerably above comparable prices in 1961.

The 1961-62 crop of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is about 0.8 million boxes, 60 percent above the 1960-61 crop and more than twice average. As with other 1961-62 crop Florida citrus, harvest of tangelos started a little earlier in the season than did harvest of the 1960-61 crop. Harvest of tangelos usually starts in October and ends in March. By early January, most of the new crop had been marketed, though remaining supplies were somewhat above a year earlier. Terminal auction prices for the heavier 1961-62 sales generally have averaged below comparable 1960-61 prices.

## GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production in Florida  
in 1961-62

Total production of grapefruit in 1961-62 was estimated, as of January 1, at about 46.6 million boxes, 8 percent above the approximate average crop of 1960-61. Production is up in all States except Texas, where the prospective crop was reduced by Hurricane Carla last September and a freeze this January. In Florida, which leads in production of grapefruit, the 1961-62 crop of 35 million boxes is 11 percent larger than the reduced 1960-61 crop and about the same size as the 1950-59 average. Increases in Florida are indicated for both seeded and seedless grapefruit, including pink and white. The Texas crop of 6.5 million boxes, as estimated January 1, was down 4 percent from 1960-61, though still more than twice average. The effect of the January freeze has not yet been fully determined, though further fresh market grapefruit this season are expected to be negligible. At the time of the freeze, about two-thirds of the Texas grapefruit crop had not been harvested.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit

Since the usual downward adjustment with seasonally increasing movement last fall, shipping-point prices for Florida grapefruit have been quite stable at levels moderately lower than a year earlier. Over much of the season so far, prices for white seedless have averaged above those for both pink seedless and seeded grapefruit. Prices for the pink, which until recent years commanded

a premium, have consistently averaged somewhat below prices for other types this season. Remaining supplies probably are now moderately below a year ago and demand can be expected to continue as much as now. Due to losses of Texas grapefruit, Florida prices already have risen moderately and are expected to continue higher for the rest of the marketing season.

Both Fresh Use and Processing  
Up in 1961-62

Total disposition of Florida grapefruit by January 13 of the 1961-62 season was about 10.8 million boxes, 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Fresh use, about 6.4 million boxes, was up 12 percent; and processing use, about 4.4 million, was up 10 percent. But because of the larger crop this year, remaining supplies were about 24.2 million boxes, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. In 1960-61, about half of the crop was used fresh and the other half was processed.

Increased Exports of Fresh and  
Processed Grapefruit in 1960-61

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1960-October 1961 were about 2.7 million boxes, 36 percent larger than in 1959-60. Exports of processed items also were up, as follows: Canned grapefruit sections, about 450,000 cases (24-2's), up 10 percent; canned single-strength juice, 5.9 million gallons, up 24 percent; and frozen grapefruit concentrate, 0.2 million gallons, up 44 percent.

#### LEMONS

Total production of lemons in California and Arizona in 1961-62 was estimated as of January 1 at 17.4 million boxes, 23 percent larger than in 1960-61 and about 16 percent above the 1950-59 average. In each State, estimated production is substantially larger than in 1960-61, when growing conditions were unfavorable. The California crop of 16 million boxes is up 18 percent and the Arizona crop of 1.4 million boxes is more than 2½ times the 1960-61 crop. The sharp increase in Arizona is the result of both generally favorable growing conditions and increasing acreage coming into bearing.

Harvest to January 1 of the new lemon crop was somewhat larger than the volume a year earlier from the lighter 1960-61 crop. Even so, substantially more lemons remained for handling after the year end than after January 1, 1961. Both shipments to fresh markets and use by processors were larger than comparable early-season disposition in 1960-61. During last fall, prices for all lemons, basis the packing house door, averaged considerably below the relatively high prices a year earlier. However, in early January 1962, shipping-point prices for the larger sizes of fresh market lemons averaged above a year earlier.

Approximately 70 percent of the 1960-61 lemon crop was used fresh and the rest was processed. The fresh included exports, which, during November 1960-October 1961, amounted to about 2.7 million boxes, 13 percent above a year earlier. These exports included relatively small quantities of limes. Imports of lemon products again were relatively light in 1960-61.

## APPLES

### Heavier Year-End Stocks

Cold-storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1962, were about 34.4 million bushels, 22 percent larger than the below-average stocks a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. Among leading apple producing States, stocks were up moderately to considerably in all such States, except Washington and California, where they were down moderately. This means that the increases were mostly in North Central and Northeastern States, relatively close to principal terminal markets. About one-third of total stocks were in Washington and California. The increase in total stocks at the end of 1961 was due largely to the heavier 1961 apple crop and some delay in marketing last fall in Central and Eastern States to await better coloring. More apples from the 1961 crop than from the 1960 crop were placed in controlled atmosphere storage. Since apples in such storages tend to hold their condition better than apples in regular cold storage, they can be marketed more orderly throughout the first half of the year.

### Increased Apple Prices Since Last October

Prices received by growers for 1961-crop apples, on a national average basis, have increased moderately since the seasonal low last October, though they have continued somewhat below the levels of a year earlier. In early January, shipping-point prices for apples in most of the larger apple States averaged below year-earlier levels.

During the first half of 1962, consumer demand for fresh apples in the United States is expected to continue strong. Export demand is expected to be much better than in the first half of 1961. Prospects are for a substantial increase in exports to western Europe, where production in 1961 was down. Use of apples by processors again will be large, perhaps not greatly different from the volume in 1960-61. In view of the strong consumer demand, better export prospects, and continued heavy use by processors, the market outlook for the remaining heavier supplies of apples appears to be much better than otherwise would be the case. An additional favorable factor is the substantial increase in stocks held in controlled atmosphere storage, where condition of the apples can be better maintained for late-season marketing.

Increased Early-Season Exports

During July-November 1961, exports of fresh apples were the equivalent of approximately 1.5 million bushels, 60 percent larger than in the same months of 1960. Exports for the marketing year usually are the heaviest during fall and winter. Some years they still are fairly heavy during early spring. In 1960-61, total exports of apples were about 2.7 million bushels.

Imports of apples during July-November 1961 were about 260,000 bushels, 34 percent below the same period in 1960. Total imports in 1960-61 were about 1 million bushels. Although U. S. imports of apples are mostly from Canada, a large part of U. S. exports, in turn, go to Canada. This country and Western Europe are the principal destinations, of U. S. apple exports.

Early-Season Pack of Canned Applesauce Down, That of Apple Slices Up

The packing of canned applesauce and apple slices in the eastern States was off to a slow start at the beginning of the season last September, due mainly to delayed maturity of the 1961 apple crop. As a result, the pack of canned applesauce during September-December 1961 was about 16.6 million actual cases, down 2 percent from this period in 1960. Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1961, were about 2.8 million actual cases, up 31 percent. This gave a supply in canners' hands of about 19.4 million actual cases, up about 2 percent. But movement from canners to distribution outlets during these months was about 7.5 million actual cases, up 19 percent. This included approximately 0.8 million cases (6-10's) purchased by the USDA for use in the National School Lunch Program. Stocks held by canners on January 1, 1962, were about 11.9 million actual cases, the equivalent of approximately 8.3 million cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans, down 3 percent from a year earlier.

Output of canned apple slices during September-December 1961 was about 3.5 million cases, basis 6-10's, 14 percent above the pack in the same months of 1960. But carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1961, were about 0.6 million cases, down 27 percent from a year earlier. So total supplies in canners' hands during September-December were about 4.1 million cases, up 5 percent. As with applesauce, movement from canners to distribution outlets was up--the shipment of 1.7 million cases constituted an increase of 12 percent. This movement included about 0.4 million cases for National School Lunch use. Canners' stocks on January 1, 1962, were about 2.4 million cases, basis 6-10's, the equivalent of about 2.2 million cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans. This was an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier.

Year-end stocks of fresh apples in canners' storages as well as in cold storage generally are indicated to be somewhat larger than on January 1, 1961. Hence, the potential exists for substantial output of various apple products from January 1 onward. Canning of applesauce and apple slices usually ends by early spring. The 1960-61 pack of canned applesauce was about 11.8 million cases, that of apple slices was about 3.1 million cases, both basis cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans.

The 1961 Apple Crop: New York  
the Leading Producing State,  
Delicious the Top Variety

The 1961 commercial apple crop was approximately 125.5 million bushels, 16 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 12 percent above average. Production by regions in 1961 compared with 1960 was as follows: Eastern States, 65.2 million bushels, up 23 percent; Central States, 27.8 million, up 18 percent; and Western States, 32.5 million, up 1 percent. Production in 1961 was larger than in 1960 in all heavy-producing apple States, except Washington, where it was down 10 percent. New York, with 23 million bushels, led all other States in 1961, displacing Washington, the leader in 1960 and previous years.

By broad variety groups, production in 1961 compared with 1960 was about as follows: Winter varieties, 106.5 million bushels, up 14 percent; fall apples, 13.5 million, up 22 percent; and summer apples, over 5.5 million, up 31 percent. Among leading winter varieties, production of Delicious (not including Golden Delicious) was about 24 million bushels, up 2 percent; and that of McIntosh was about 19.8 million, up 37 percent. Production of nearly all other important varieties also was up, the principal exception being the Yellow Newtown, which was down 19 percent. Among fall varieties, production of Jonathan, the leader, was 9 million bushels, up 29 percent. The 1961 crop of Gravensteins, the leading summer apple, was about 3 million bushels, up 39 percent.

## PEARS

Year-End Stocks Smaller  
Than on January 1, 1961

Stocks of fresh pears in cold storage on January 1, 1962, were about 1.5 million bushels and baskets, 12 percent below the relatively light stocks a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. Nearly all of the year-end stocks were in Oregon, Washington, and California, the three States that annually grow most of the U.S. crop. As usual for this time of the year, most of the pears in storage were fall and winter varieties, of which the most important were the D'Anjou and Bosc. These pears are shipped mainly to fresh markets, including export outlets.

Market Prospects for Pears  
Continue Favorable

Prices received by growers for pears, on a national average basis, have increased moderately since the seasonal low level last October. At shipping points in Washington, prices for the D'Anjou in early January averaged a little above the relatively high prices a year earlier. On the principal auctions, prices for this variety also averaged a little above a year earlier, when the volume of sales was larger. But auction prices for the Bosc were down somewhat from a year ago, when sales were lighter.

For the rest of the 1961-62 season ending in spring, market prospects for pears look good. In domestic markets, consumer demand for pears probably will turn out a little better than in the first half of 1961. In foreign markets, demand appears to be moderately better than a year ago, mainly because of decreased production in Western Europe. In view of the above, prices for the remaining small supplies of pears should continue at relatively high levels this winter and spring.

#### Increased Exports of Fresh Pears in 1961-62 Season

Exports of fresh pears during July-November 1961 were the equivalent of about 1 million bushels, 39 percent larger than in the same months of 1960. Exports are usually the heaviest from mid-summer through the following winter. In 1960-61, exports took about 15 percent of the Pacific Coast winter pears marketed for fresh use. Total exports in 1960-61 were about 1.1 million bushels.

#### 1961 Pack of Canned Pears Was Second Only to Record 1959 Pack

The 1961 pack of canned pears was approximately 9 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 6 percent larger than the 1960 pack and only 5 percent below the record in 1959. The 1961 packs were up in all major producing pear States. Canners' stocks on June 1, 1961, were about 12 percent above a year earlier, but wholesale distributors' stocks were down about 16 percent. Total supplies for 1961-62 were moderately larger than for 1960-61.

#### 1961 Pear Crop Was 6 Percent Larger Than the 1960 Crop

Total production of pears in 1961 was about 27.1 million bushels, 6 percent larger than in 1960 but 7 percent below the 1950-59 average. About 89 percent of the 1961 crop was grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. In these States, the crop of 18.8 million bushels of Bartletts was 7 percent larger than the 1960 crop; and that of other varieties, about 5.2 million bushels, was up 4 percent. The California crop, over which there was some early-season concern in view of frost damage in some counties and pear decline, finally turned out to be only 2 percent below 1960. In nearly all other States, production was up in 1961.

### STRAWBERRIES

#### The 1962 Florida Winter Crop

Production of winter crop strawberries in Florida in 1962 was estimated as of January 1 at 13.6 million pounds, 58 percent larger than in 1961 and 79 percent above the 1951-60 average. The acreage for harvest this year, 2,200 acres, is 22 percent above the acreage last year. The new crop made good progress until the cold weather of late December cut back early ripening

berries in North and Central Florida, hence reduced volume from these areas in January. Harvest will run seasonally heavy in February, if the weather is favorable. It usually continues into March.

Harvest of the early spring crop, grown in Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas, usually starts in March and is seasonally heavy in April. Most of the early spring crop, as well as the winter crop, is marketed for fresh use. The mid-spring and late spring crops also are used fresh, but provide most of the strawberries that are processed. Initial figures on 1962 spring production will be released in Crop Reports as follows: Early spring, March report; and mid-spring and late spring, May report. Prospective 1962 spring acreage totals 94,950 acres, 5 percent above the acreage harvested in 1961. (Table 25.)

### The 1961-Crop Strawberries

Production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1961 totaled 512,623,000 pounds, 10 percent larger than in 1960 and about the same above the 1951-60 average. A small decrease in 1961 from 1960 in the late spring States was more than offset by increases in the other three groups of States, especially the mid-spring States, of which California is the leader by far. Fresh use comprised 57 percent of the 1961 crop and 51 percent of the 1960 crop. In 1961 fresh market use was 22 percent above 1960, but processing use was down 3 percent, mainly because of relatively better prices on the fresh market. The season-average price per pound received by growers for 1961-crop strawberries sold on the fresh market averaged 21.6 cents, 1.8 cents below 1960; that for processing, 11.9 cents, down 2.8 cents. For both types of use combined, the 1961 price averaged 17.4 cents, down 1.7 cents.

### Increased Foreign Trade in 1961

United States imports of fresh strawberries totaled around 490,000 pounds during the first 10 months of 1961, a decrease of 230,000 pounds from the previous season. Mexico continued to be the principal supplier, shipping 365,000 pounds during 1961 compared with 562,000 pounds during 1960. The remaining imports were from Canada. On the other hand, estimated U.S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico in 1961 (which account for over 95 percent of United States frozen strawberry imports) continued to expand, totaling around 30 million pounds, an increase of 5 million pounds over the previous year.

During the first six months of 1961, United States exports of fresh strawberries to Canada, the principal export market, totaled 22.0 million pounds. This compares with 15.9 million pounds during the same period of 1960 and 18.3 million pounds for all of 1960. United States exports of frozen strawberries to Canada were also running ahead of 1960, totaling 2.2 million pounds for the first six months of 1961, compared with 1.9 million pounds during the same period of 1960. Mexican exports to Canada were also ahead of 1960, totaling 3.3 million pounds during the first six months of 1961, up 0.3 million pounds over the same period during 1960. Canadian imports from other areas were about 0.1 million pounds lower than in the previous season.

## DRIED FRUIT

Increased Production in 1961-62

Output of dried fruit is indicated to be moderately heavier in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. Production is up somewhat for each of the four fruits for which figures are available. Of these fruits, production in 1961-62 (dry-basis) and the percentage increases over 1960-61 are as follows: Raisins, 228,000 tons, 18 percent; prunes, 140,750 tons, 1 percent; dates, 24,000 tons, 9 percent; and figs, 18,500 tons, 10 percent. Figures will not be available on other minor items, such as apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, until later in the season.

It now appears probable that the 1961-62 U. S. pack of dried fruits, processed weight basis, which excludes dried prunes used for juice and substandard figs and which allows for removal of stems from raisins and for moisture standardization, will be about 10 percent above the 1960-61 pack of 344,000 tons. In addition to the pack, total supplies include imports, especially dates and figs, and carryover stocks. In recent years per capita consumption of dried fruit has been at the rate of about 3.3 pounds.

Exports of Raisins and Prunes

Raisins and dried prunes comprise most of the dried fruits that are exported. In the season ending August 1961, exports of raisins were about 61,000 tons, and those of prunes were about 37,000 tons. During September-November of the 1961-62 season, exports of raisins were about 26,000 tons, 6 percent below the same period of 1960-61; those of prunes were about 15,000 tons, down 19 percent.

## CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Packs of Canned Peaches and Fruit Cocktail in 1961-62

The 1961-62 pack of commercially canned fruits in mainland United States, not yet completed, may set a new record of approximately 4 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 92 million cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans. A pack of 4 billion pounds would be about 5 percent larger than the 1960-61 pack and slightly above the top output in 1959-60. The 1960-61 pack was about 87 million cases, and the 1959-60 pack 91 million.

The 1961-62 packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail set new records--that of peaches was about 30.6 million cases (24- $2\frac{1}{2}$  basis), 2 percent above 1960-61; and that of fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, was 14.7 million, up 5 percent. Other major 1961-62 packs, in millions of cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans with percentage increases over 1960-61 in parentheses, are as follows: Pears, 9.0 (6); red tart (RSP) cherries, 2.4 (47); purple plums, 1.6 (325); and sweet cherries, 1.1 (76). In contrast, the 1961-62 pack of canned apricots was about 4.8 million cases, down 22 percent from 1960-61; and that of California figs was 0.4 million cases, down 11 percent.

The canning of applesauce and apple slices starts in summer and ends the following winter or spring. By January 1, the 1961-62 pack of canned applesauce was the equivalent of about 11.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), less than 1 percent below output to the same time last year. The pack of canned apple slices was about 3.2 million cases (24-2½'s), up 14 percent. In the 1960-61 season, total output of canned applesauce was about 11.8 million cases, that of canned apple slices about 3.1 million, both basis 24-2½'s.

Increased Early-Season Packs  
of Florida Canned Citrus  
Sections and Salad

Most of the annual packs of canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad are put up in Florida. By December 30 of the 1961-62 season, output of Florida canned grapefruit sections was about 1.8 million cases (basis 24-2's), 8 percent above comparable output in 1960-61, when the season was late. The pack of citrus salad to December 30, 1961, was only 531 cases. None had yet been packed a year earlier. Total output of Florida canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad in 1960-61 was 4.3 million cases, and 0.4 million, respectively. Canners' stocks of grapefruit sections on December 30, 1961, were about 1.6 million cases, 10 percent above a year earlier; of citrus salad, about 0.1 million, down 49 percent.

Continued Large Supplies  
of Canned Fruits

Early-season movement of most canned fruits from packers to the trade has been somewhat heavier in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. Available data on stocks held by canners on January 1, 1962, compared with a year earlier show that those of canned apple slices and red tart cherries were up 1 percent and 17 percent, respectively, but that those of applesauce were down 3 percent. Data on year-end stocks of canners are not sufficiently complete to show whether or not the total for all fruits is above the large volume on January 1, 1961.

In addition to year-end stocks and further output of some canned fruits, especially apple slices and applesauce, total supplies of canned fruits for the rest of the 1961-62 season will include substantial shipments of some items from off-shore sources, especially pineapple and olives in brine. Total supplies of canned fruits for the first half of 1962 are expected to be large enough to permit per capita consumption to continue at the 1961 rate of about 23 pounds.

Increased Early-Season Pack of  
Florida Canned Citrus Juices

With Florida citrus production up and the season a little earlier than in 1960-61, output of canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine) in this State to December 30 of the 1961-62 season was about 8.5 million cases (basis 24-2's), 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Decreases in output of orange and tangerine juice were more than offset by increases in the other 2 items. Early-season movement

of each of the 4 items has been larger than in 1960-61. On December 30, 1961, total stocks of Florida canners were about 3 percent above a year earlier. Canning is expected to run seasonally heavy this winter. Total output of these 4 items in Florida in 1960-61 was about 23.6 million cases.

#### Texas Canned Citrus Juices

The pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Texas to December 30 of the 1961-62 season was the equivalent of about 320,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans, 40 percent above a year earlier. Output of each of the two major items, orange juice and grapefruit juice, was up substantially. Total production in the 1960-61 season was more than 2 million cases.

#### USDA Purchases for School Lunches

In addition to various canned fruits purchased during July-October 1961 for use in the regular National School Lunch Program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in November 1961 bought 446,250 cases (12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case) of canned grapefruit sections for the same program. This purchase was made from Florida canners with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The period for shipments is December 26, 1961, through March 3, 1962. The other purchases made earlier in the second half of 1961 were as follows, all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Apricots, 370,500; applesauce, 802,360; apple slices, 412,200; red tart cherries, 297,980; and peaches, 771,658.

In December 1961, the Department bought relatively small quantities of canned apricots, applesauce, peaches, purple plums, grapefruit sections, and blended orange and grapefruit juice for use in an experimental program under the National School Lunch Act. These canned fruits and fruit juices were to be distributed to selected needy schools with minimum food storage and preparation facilities. They were to be used in connection with school lunches in areas of poor local economic conditions. Shipments were to be made not later than December 30, 1961.

### FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

#### Increased Production in 1961

Output of frozen fruits and fruit juices in calendar 1961 probably was about 10 percent larger than the 1.6 billion pounds in 1960. Most of the increase was in citrus juices. Year-end stocks of both frozen deciduous fruits including berries and of citrus juices were somewhat larger than on January 1, 1961.

The 1961 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably was about 5 percent larger than the 1960 pack of 660 million pounds. Final production figures for strawberries, the leader, are not yet available. But data on movement of strawberries to freezers in California, the top producing State, and final figures for other States indicate that the 1961 pack was about the same

as the 1960 pack of more than 217 million pounds. The 1961 pack of red tart cherries was a record 182 million pounds, 41 percent above the large 1960 pack; that of peaches was about 59 million pounds, down 18 percent. In 1960, these three items comprised about 64 percent of the total pack.

Output of frozen citrus juices in 1961 may have been close to 1.05 billion pounds, some 100 million pounds above 1960. As usual, the greater part by far was frozen orange concentrate made in Florida.

#### Increased Early-Season Pack of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

Early-season production of Florida frozen citrus juices has been somewhat heavier than a year ago, mainly because of increased availability of mature fruit. By December 30 of the 1961-62 season, the pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate was about 9.5 million gallons, 27 percent larger than comparable output in 1960-61. Weekly production usually runs seasonally heavy until harvest of the early and mid-season orange crop tapers off in March, runs light for a few weeks, then picks up as ripened fruit from the new Valencia crop becomes available. Early-season movement of concentrate from packers to the trade has been about the same as in 1960-61. Packers' stocks on December 30, 1961, were about 16.7 million gallons, 6.2 million gallons or 59 percent above a year earlier. The 1960-61 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate was a record 84 million gallons.

Early-season output of other Florida frozen citrus concentrates, which are packed in relatively small volume, also was larger than in 1960-61. As with orange concentrate, the bulk of the packs of these other concentrates--grapefruit, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine--are made after January 1.

#### Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Florida oranges used for making directly into chilled single-strength juice during October 1 through December 30 of the 1961-62 season amounted to approximately 842,000 boxes, 31 percent less than in the same period of 1960-61. This volume of oranges yielded about 4.8 million gallons of single-strength juice. Also during October-December 1961, about 1.2 million gallons of bulk frozen orange concentrate were used for making into reconstituted chilled juice in cartons. This volume, which was 30 percent more than a year earlier, would make about 4.8 million gallons of single-strength juice.

Other Florida chilled citrus products made from fresh citrus were grapefruit juice, grapefruit sections, and citrus salad. Early-season output of each of these three items was much smaller than that of orange juice.

Approximately 69.2 million boxes of the 1960-61 Florida orange crop were processed. Use for broad classes of products was about as follows: Frozen concentrate, 81 percent; canned products, 10 percent; and chilled products, 9 percent.

In the last decade, relatively small quantities of frozen citrus products, especially concentrate for lemonade and orange concentrate, have been made in California-Arizona. Figures on the 1960-61 packs are not available.

Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits  
10 Percent Larger on January 1,  
1962, Than a Year Earlier

Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits (excluding juices) on January 1, 1962, totaled 531 million pounds, 10 percent above the approximate average stocks of a year earlier. Year-end stocks of major items and changes from January 1, 1961, were as follows: Strawberries, 151 million pounds, down 6 percent; cherries, 110 million pounds, up 97 percent; peaches, 59 million pounds, up 2 percent; and apples, 53 million pounds, up 16 percent. Total stocks in cold storage, which decreased 33 million pounds in December 1961 compared with 25 million in December 1960, will continue to decrease until packing from the 1962 deciduous fruit crops gets well underway in late spring, then increase.

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: The next issue of The Fruit Situation will :  
: be published on June 26, 1962 :  
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## HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND TREE NUTS

By Ben H. Pubols  
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division  
Economic Research Service

The nature and extent of the fruit and tree nut industries of Hawaii and Alaska, our two newest States, are of special interest to the fruit and tree nut economy of mainland United States. A good idea of the production and value of fruits and tree nuts of Hawaii and Alaska may be obtained from the U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959. This Census showed fruits and tree nuts to be of considerable importance in Hawaii, but of minor importance, almost negligible, in Alaska, where the climate is unfavorable for commercial production. 1/

In Hawaii in 1959, total production of fruits was a little more than 1 million tons, about 5 percent of that in mainland United States. The value of this production was approximately 45 million dollars, about 3 percent of the value of production in the mainland. Figures on production and value of various kinds of fruits and tree nuts in Hawaii in 1959 are presented in table 1.

Pineapple Is Major Fruit  
Grown in Hawaii

As might be expected, practically all of the fruit grown in Hawaii consists of citrus and subtropical fruits. Plums are the only deciduous fruit reported separately. In terms of value, pineapple, with about 83.7 percent of the value of all fruits and tree nuts produced in 1959, ranks far above all others. Other noncitrus fruits comprised 4.0 percent; citrus, 0.2 percent; tree nuts, 0.9 percent; and miscellaneous unspecified fruits, berries, and tree nuts, 11.2 percent.

Among noncitrus fruits other than pineapple, bananas and papayas are the most important from the standpoint of both quantity and value. Among citrus fruits, tangerines and oranges comprise most of the fruit in this class. Macadamias are the principal tree nut.

Markets and Uses

Most of the pineapple grown in Hawaii is processed and marketed for consumption in mainland United States. Some fresh pineapple and fresh papayas are used within Hawaii and some are shipped to the mainland. Most of the other fruits are used fresh within Hawaii, not only by residents but also by tourists. Other local outlets are ships stores and the Armed Forces. In turn, Hawaii is an important market for substantial quantities of fresh and processed deciduous and citrus fruit from the mainland.

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1/ For fruit in Alaska in 1959, the Census reported only 3,241 quarts of strawberries, valued at \$1,300, and 895 quarts of raspberries, valued at \$500.

Relatively small quantities of processed items other than pineapple also are shipped to mainland United States. These include fruit nectars and puree of guava, papaya, and passion fruit. Some macadamia nuts, of which production is increasing, are shipped to the mainland.

Hawaii as a source of fruit for mainland United States is of prime importance in connection with processed pineapple. For many years, most of the canned pineapple and pineapple juice consumed in the mainland has been produced in Hawaii. In more recent years, increasing quantities of canned and frozen pineapple concentrate also have been shipped to the mainland, where they were used in making various blended fruit juices and fruit juice drinks, notably pineapple-grapefruit drink.

#### Output of Processed Pineapple

The processing of each new crop of Hawaiian pineapple starts in June, is seasonally heavy during summer, and continues in light volume for the rest of the crop year ending in May. Figures on packs, deliveries, and stocks are reported monthly and annually by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii and cover both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. However, much the greater part of the pineapple reported relates to Hawaiian fruit. Statistics on various types of packs, beginning 1949-50, are presented in table 2.

Output of canned pineapple increased from about 10.4 million cases (basis 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans per case) in 1949-50 to 14.6 million in 1952-53, then fluctuated around a level of 14 million cases until 1960-61, when it set a new record of 15 million cases. The pack of canned single-strength pineapple juice increased from about 9.6 million cases (basis 24- $2\frac{1}{2}$ 's) in 1949-50 to a high of 11.7 million in 1952-53, then held fairly close to this volume through 1956-57, after which it dropped somewhat. It was about 9.9 million cases in 1960-61. The drop since 1956-57 was accompanied by a partial shift to production of canned and frozen (mostly canned) concentrated pineapple juice. The pack of concentrate in 1960-61 was over 1.03 million cases, basis 6 No. 10 cans, the predominant size of container used. This was equivalent to about 5.15 million cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans of single-strength juice. However, most of the concentrate is shipped as concentrate in No. 10 cans.

#### Pineapple Comprised about 6 Percent of Fruit Consumption in 1961

Pineapple, mostly from Hawaii, constituted from 5 to 6 percent of total fruit consumption in mainland United States during 1949-61. Per capita consumption of fresh and processed pineapple, fresh equivalent basis, increased from about 10 pounds in 1949 to 12 pounds in 1961 (cover chart). The gain was in juice: Canned single-strength juice until the late 1950's, then canned and frozen concentrated juice, of which an increase more than offset a decrease in single-strength juice. Meanwhile, per capita consumption of fresh and canned pineapple did not change greatly in level. In 1961, consumption of pineapple (fresh equivalent basis) was made up about as follows: Canned pineapple, 45 percent; canned single-strength juice, 33 percent; canned and frozen concentrated juice, 17 percent; and fresh pineapple, 5 percent.

Table 1.--Fruits and tree nuts: Production and value, Hawaii, 1959 1/

Item	Production	Value of production	
		Tons	Dollars
Noncitrus Fruit:			
Pineapples	1,009,804		38,372,552
		Pounds	Dollars
Avocados	1,085,907		76,013
Bananas	7,974,589		637,967
Guavas	448,096		26,886
Mangoes	358,300		28,664
Papayas	12,005,550		840,389
Passion fruit	774,866		193,717
Plums	127,255		8,908
Total (pounds)	2,042,382,563		40,185,096
Citrus Fruit:			
Limes	65,958		3,957
Oranges	466,201		32,634
Tangerines	498,176		59,781
Total	1,030,335		96,372
Tree Nuts:			
Litchie nuts	96,231		28,869
Macadamia nuts 2/	2,015,301		362,754
Total	2,111,532		391,623
Other tree fruits and nuts	---		31,607
Total of above items	---		40,704,698
Fruits including berries and other small fruits and nuts	---		5,133,575
All fruits and nuts	---		45,838,273

1/ Does not include data for farms with less than 20 trees.

2/ Husked, unshelled.

Compiled from U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959.

Table 2.--Canned pineapple and pineapple juice: Packs, Hawaii, 1949-60 1/

Year beginning	Pineapple 2/	Pineapple juice		
		Single-strength		Concentrated 3/
		Mil. cases 24-2½	Mil. cases 24-2½	Mil. cases 24-2½
1949		10.42	9.62	---
1950		11.71	10.80	---
1951		12.88	8.44	---
1952		14.61	11.68	---
1953		13.41	11.30	---
1954		13.15	11.04	---
1955		14.72	11.19	---
1956		14.55	11.50	---
1957		13.50	8.63	---
1958		14.16	10.46	6.77
1959		14.17	9.28	6.00
1960		15.01	9.93	5.15

1/ From reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members.

2/ Includes frozen solid pack.

3/ Reconstituted, single-strength basis. Includes frozen.

Table 3.--Fruits and nuts: Production, United States,  
average 1935-39, annual 1956-61

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop Year					
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<b>NON-CITRUS</b>							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,432	2,862	3,060	3,044	2,604	3,012
Apricots, 3 States	265	196	192	109	230	243	191
Avocados, 2 States	10	27	61	56	78	37	56
Cherries, sweet	1/ 84	69	94	89	81	71	98
Cherries, sour	1/ 81	99	147	103	138	116	163
Cranberries	31	49	52	58	63	67	61
Dates, California	4	19	23	20	26	22	24
Figs, 2 States	90	2/ 86	2/ 78	2/ 81	2/ 64	2/ 59	2/ 63
Grapes	2,444	2,911	2,595	3,023	3,137	2,997	3,093
Nectarines	3/ 11	19	36	34	39	44	57
Olives, California	31	70	37	68	27	66	48
Peaches	1,355	1,669	1,490	1,712	1,801	1,784	1,860
Pears	708	773	758	695	722	625	663
Persimmons, California	3	2	3	2	3	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	4/	4/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	67	105	88	69	100	89	94
Pomegranates, California	2	3	3	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, California	569	482	412	240	348	348	345
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	163	102	72	52	89	25	67
Strawberries	228	274	275	266	239	233	256
Total non-citrus	9,175	9,387	9,278	9,740	10,232	9,435	10,156
<b>CITRUS</b>							
Oranges	2,030	5,659	4,729	5,513	5,462	5,052	5,534
Tangerines, Florida	594	216	94	202	126	220	171
Grapefruit	1,229	1,757	1,552	1,720	1,619	1,695	1,825
Lemons 6/	363	616	642	655	693	538	661
Limes, Florida	3	16	14	8	13	12	13
Tangelos, Florida	---	14	16	14	25	22	36
Total citrus	4,219	8,278	7,047	8,112	7,938	7,539	8,240
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,394	17,665	16,325	17,852	18,170	16,974	18,396
Bloom of preceding year	13,170	17,562	17,556	16,787	18,344	17,373	17,695
<b>NUTS</b>							
Almonds, California	15	59	37	20	83	53	68
Filberts, 2 States	2	3	12	7	10	9	11
Pecans	46	87	71	87	72	94	111
Walnuts, 2 States	57	72	67	89	63	73	69
Total nuts	120	221	187	203	228	229	259

1/ Average 1938-39.

2/ California production only.

3/ Average 1936-39.

4/ Less than 500 tons.

5/ Discontinued.

6/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

\*Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4 .--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1956-61

Commodity	Unit	Average			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.						
<b>Noncitrus</b>										
Apples	Bu.	0.55	1.70	2.11	1.51	1.49	1.71	2.20	1.87	
	Ton	38.74	76.80	134.00	104.00	154.00	115.00	105.00	94.60	
Apricots	Ton	127.00	371.00	319.00	174.00	166.00	109.00	275.00	n.a.	
Avocados	Ton	101.54	230.00	300.00	306.00	228.00	329.00	362.00	310.00	
Cherries, sweet	Ton	56.48	190.00	156.00	138.00	166.00	127.00	158.00	167.00	
Cherries, sour	Ton	11.06	10.99	8.83	11.20	11.60	9.06	8.49	n.a.	
Cranberries	Bbl.	112.00	116.33	105.00	113.00	109.00	128.00	123.00	130.00	
Dates	Ton	26.89	54.70	55.70	64.30	72.80	81.70	86.40	n.a.	
Figs	Ton	17.42	38.17	51.70	62.70	67.60	55.10	55.30	n.a.	
Grapes	Ton	—	93.20	181.00	148.00	149.00	115.00	106.00	105.00	
Nectarines	Ton	59.08	161.67	178.00	236.00	101.00	229.00	157.00	149.00	
Olives	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.11	2.14	1.91	1.90	1.86	1.93	
Peaches	Bu.	.60	1.83	1.93	1.62	1.93	1.76	2.14	2.29	
Pears	Ton	31.00	68.00	142.00	66.00	93.00	20.00	140.00	n.a.	
Persimmons	Ton	2.14	4.85	4.50	5.00	6.60	2/	187.00	2/	
Pineapple	Ton	46.30	133.33	143.00	195.00	189.00	151.00	184.00	n.a.	
Plums	Ton	20.00	36.00	86.00	64.00	73.00	120.00	77.00	77.00	
Pomegranates	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prunes	Ton	41.70	70.53	78.40	81.90	151.00	133.00	159.00	96.60	
Fresh basis, U. S.	Ton	14.29	39.23	44.90	37.10	87.20	40.00	132.00	n.a.	
For canning	Ton	69.24	155.33	196.00	201.00	390.00	361.00	391.00	330.00	
Dried (dried basis)	Lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strawberries	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Citrus 2/	Box	1.18	1.82	2.08	3.06	3.24	2.75	3.64	n.a.	
Oranges	Box	.77	1.57	2.29	3.20	2.44	3.40	2.35	n.a.	
Tangerines	Box	.56	1.04	1.21	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.26	n.a.	
Grapefruit	Box	2.23	3.40	2.27	2.19	4/1.93	1.92	2.43	n.a.	
Lemons	Box	3.13	3.42	4.17	3.10	4.87	3.96	3.72	3.45	
Limes	Box	—	—	3.02	4.26	4.16	4.80	5.43	n.a.	
Tangelos	Box	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tree Nuts	Ton	285.00	436.67	804.00	505.00	772.00	466.00	526.00	540.00	
Almonds	Ton	240.00	243.33	510.00	300.00	380.00	376.00	420.00	380.00	
Filberts	Lb.	.092	.178	.185	.237	.281	.325	.310	.184	
Pecans, all	Lb.	.124	.222	.192	.311	.293	.341	.341	.198	
Improved	Lb.	.071	.151	.174	.216	.263	.310	.287	.169	
Seedling	Ton	198.00	384.00	440.00	425.00	377.00	481.00	536.00	441.00	
Walnuts	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Discontinued.

3/ Equivalent packing-house-door returns per box for all methods of sale.

4/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 5 ---Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1960	1/	Canners		Distributors			
			Jan. 1 1961	Jan. 1 1962	Nov. 1 1960	Nov. 1 1961		
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Canned fruits:			cases	cases	actual	actual		
Apples	3,060	2/3,197	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Applesauce	11,757	2/11,472	8,550	8,264	1,621	1,376		
Apricots	6,144	4,797	3,693	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Cherries, R. S. P.	1,603	2,357	696	811	472	427		
Cherries, sweet	629	1,110	317	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Citrus segments	3,230	3/1,219	1,131	1,161	1/384	4/370		
Cranberries	2,226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Mixed fruits 5/	13,980	14,723	9,303	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced	30,036	30,568	17,193	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
California only:								
Clingstone	21,587	22,817	11,447	n.a.	---	---		
Freestone	4,876	5,028	3,823	n.a.	---	---		
Pears	8,506	9,046	6,221	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Pineapple	6/15,014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,019	1,898		
Plums and prunes	414	7/1,589	7/211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Pack		Stocks						
		Florida	8/	Canners	9/	Distributors		
	1959	1960	1960	1961	Dec. 31: 1960	Dec. 30: 1961	Nov. 1: 1960	Nov. 1: 1961
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,558	6,236	---	---	---	---	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and								
grapefruit	4,547	1/3,300	663	1,179	514	733	485	405
Grapefruit	11,327	1/12,400	1,278	1,707	1,235	1,571	812	705
Orange	16,282	1/12,000	5,481	5,378	4,279	3,899	901	743
Pineapple	6/13,443	6/14,393	---	---	---	---	1,218	1,185
Tangerine and								
tangerine blends	232	553	277	187	239	244	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Pack through December 1961.

3/ Florida pack through December 30, 1961, grapefruit segments only.

4/ Grapefruit segments only.

5/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.

6/ Hawaiian pack including foreign operations.

7/ Purple plums only.

8/ Data not available on 1961-62 California pack. Florida pack through December.

9/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 6.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1960	Preliminary	December 31	December 31	December 31	December 31
		1961	average 1956-60			
Apples and applesauce	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,853	---	48,093	45,751	52,971	
Apricots	15,258	---	7,161	9,061	10,628	
Blackberries	26,970	---	17,646	17,066	20,473	
Blueberries	25,230	---	22,167	30,555	28,293	
Boysenberries	10,229	---	n.a.	8,009	11,214	
Cherries	129,808	1/182,286	58,509	55,759	109,800	
Grapes	14,899	---	14,552	17,784	9,708	
Peaches	72,928	59,410	42,119	57,618	58,555	
Plums and prunes	2,060	---	2/	2/	2/	
Raspberries, black	9,333	---	3/	5,140	3,393	
Raspberries, red	28,041	---	(29,907)	24,123	19,551	
Strawberries	217,477	(217,600)	174,012	161,119	151,257	
Logan and other berries	3,513	---	2/	2/	2/	
Orange juice 4/	(See below)	(See below)	166,230	137,008	176,539	
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	125,058	153,722	147,706	
Other fruit	34,119	---	62,913	50,703	54,928	
Total	659,718	---	768,367	773,418	855,016	

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			
	1959	1960	Florida-through December 5/	
			1960	1961
Orange				
Concentrated	81,101	5/84,298	7,497	9,492
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit				
Concentrated	1,639	5/ 3,841	185	263
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Blend				
Concentrated	284	256	0	2
Lemon				
Concentrated	n.a.	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	---	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	---	---	---
Tangerine, concentrated	320	5/ 1,407	220	329
Limeade	893	728	12	n.a.

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 3/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 4/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 5/ Data not available on 1960-61 California pack. Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 7 .--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1950-59, annual 1959, 1960, and indicated 1961 as of January 1, 1962

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	14,370	13,500	9,000	7,500
Florida, all	47,970	49,000	51,000	54,000
Temple	2,310	3,900	4,000	5,000
Other	45,660	45,100	47,000	49,000
Texas	1,142	1,500	2,000	1,900
Arizona	472	560	440	550
Louisiana	167	260	275	325
Total	64,122	64,820	62,715	64,275
Valencia:				
California	22,624	17,300	16,000	15,000
Florida	36,210	42,500	35,700	45,000
Texas	518	1,200	1,500	1,800
Arizona	641	940	720	900
Total	59,992	61,940	53,920	62,700
All oranges:				
California	36,994	30,800	25,000	22,500
Florida	84,180	91,500	86,700	99,000
Texas	1,660	2,700	3,500	3,700
Arizona	1,113	1,500	1,160	1,450
Louisiana	167	260	275	325
Total all oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	126,975
Tangerines:				
Florida	4,320	2,800	4,900	3,800
Total, oranges and tangerines	128,434	129,560	121,535	130,775
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all				
Seedless	35,100	30,500	31,600	35,000
Pink	19,250	20,100	19,200	22,000
White	---	---	7,300	7,700
Other	---	---	11,900	14,300
Texas	15,850	10,400	12,400	13,000
Arizona	2,970	5,200	6,800	6,500
California, all	2,585	3,220	2,260	2,400
Desert Valleys	2,482	2,700	2,640	2,700
Other areas	936	1,400	1,240	1,300
Total grapefruit	1,546	1,300	1,400	1,400
Lemons:				
California	43,137	41,620	43,300	46,600
Arizona 3/				
Total lemons	14,917	17,100	13,600	16,000
4/ 735		1,130	540	1,400
	15,064	18,230	14,140	17,400
Limes:				
Florida	328	320	310	330
Tangelos:				
Florida	329	550	500	800

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested -- or harvested but not utilized -- on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Production not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.

Table 8 .--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1959-60 and 1960-61

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value <sup>1/</sup>	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
			1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges</u> <sup>2/</sup> :							
1959-60	5,462	5,449	42	5,407	1,931	3,476	
1960-61	5,052	5,045	43	5,002	1,637	3,365	
<u>Tangerines</u> :							
1959-60	126	121	3	118	94	24	
1960-61	220	220	3	217	146	71	
<u>Grapefruit</u> <sup>2/</sup> :							
1959-60	1,619	1,618	10	1,608	923	685	
1960-61	1,695	1,695	11	1,684	948	736	
<u>Lemons</u> <sup>2/</sup> :							
1959-60	693	693	1	692	355	337	
1960-61	538	538	1	537	377	160	
<u>Limes</u> :							
1959-60	13	13	3/	13	8	5	
1960-61	12	12	3/	12	8	4	
<u>Tangelos</u> :							
1959-60	25	25	3/	25	21	4	
1960-61	22	22	3/	22	18	4	
<u>Total citrus fruits</u> <sup>2/</sup> :							
1959-60	7,938	7,919	56	7,863	3,332	4,531	
1960-61	7,539	7,532	58	7,474	3,134	4,340	

<sup>1/</sup> Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

<sup>2/</sup> 1959-60 revised.

<sup>3/</sup> Negligible.

Table 9 .--Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1959-60 and 1960-61

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes	1/	1,000 boxes	1/	1,000 boxes	1/
<u>Oranges</u> :						
1959-60	51,845	112	7,089	680	10,344	70,070
1960-61	55,928	111	5,679	619	7,110	2/69,447
<u>Tangerines</u> :						
1959-60	312	---	---	---	229	541
1960-61	1,183	---	---	---	405	1,588
<u>Grapefruit</u> :						
1959-60	1,607	7	122	997	11,575	14,308
1960-61	3,589	14	139	1,056	10,916	15,714
<u>Tangelos</u> :						
1959-60	---	---	---	---	---	94
1960-61	---	---	---	---	---	94

<sup>1/</sup> Net weight per box: Oranges, tangerines and tangelos, 96 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 207,000 boxes of tangelos and murcotts.

Table 10.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1960 and 1961

Market and period	Oranges								Lemons	
	California				Florida		California			
	Valencias		Navels		1960		1961			
	1960	1961	1960	1961	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1960	1961
New York:										
Season average										
through September	4.07	3.94	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	4.64	3.65	---	---	3.58	2.48	---	---	---	---
November	5.36	3.85	5.70	5.51	3.35	2.54	4.91	4.00		
December	3.81	3.32	4.08	5.00	3.52	2.95	3.93	3.58		
Season average										
through December	4.29	3.87	4.28	5.05	3.45	2.77	4.37	3.78		
Week ended:										
January 5	---	---	4.48	4.61	3.23	3.50	4.05	3.85		
12	---	---	4.92	4.62	3.09	2.63	3.66	3.39		
Chicago:										
Season average										
through September	4.07	3.82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	4.80	3.67	---	---	---	2.50	---	---	---	---
November	4.93	3.85	5.43	5.38	2.79	---	5.11	3.88		
December	3.93	3.54	4.23	4.88	3.15	2.60	4.27	3.67		
Season average										
through December	4.25	3.79	4.46	4.96	3.04	2.60	4.60	3.78		
Week ended:										
January 5	---	---	4.33	4.49	---	---	3.75	3.73		
12	---	---	4.65	4.68	2.95	2.51	3.79	3.83		

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 11.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1960 and 1961

Period	New York						Chicago			
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total			
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average										
through September	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.04	2.56	3.44	1.90	3.04	2.53	2.87	2.52		
November	2.57	2.06	2.10	---	2.57	2.06	2.67	2.22		
December	2.41	2.29	1.83	2.82	2.40	2.29	2.58	2.39		
Season average										
through December	2.58	2.25	2.02	1.94	2.58	2.24	2.60	2.35		
Week ended:										
January 5	2.61	2.89	2.00	---	2.59	2.89	2.69	---		
12	2.54	2.49	2.35	3.12	2.54	2.49	2.48	---		

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

Period	1960-61						1961-62									
	Calif.	Calif.	Ariz.	Ariz.	Flor.	Flor.	Valen.	Valen.	Navels	Navels	ida	ida	Texas	Texas	Total	Total
	and	and	Misc.	Misc.	and	and	cias	cias	and	and	Misc.	Misc.	;	;	;	;
Week ended:																
August	12	692						692	716					716		
	19	612						612	715					715		
	26	604						604	668					668		
September	2	640						640	702					702		
	9	666						666	692					692		
	16	689						689	781					781		
	23	646						646	775				8	783		
	30	638						638	758				31	44	833	
October	7	609		4	58	671	662						101	59	822	
	14	559		22	61	642	520						139	69	728	
	21	485		88	62	635	478						303	92	873	
	28	399		293	52	744	506						521	81	1,108	
November	4	264	7	392	80	743	492	3	630	97			630	97	1,222	
	11	136	43	609	95	883	436	14	754	104			754	104	1,308	
	18	47	355	790	90	1,282	218	179	1,036	98			1,036	98	1,531	
	25	26	679	609	70	1,384	87	410	714	89			714	89	1,300	
December	2	8	934	770	104	1,816	51	594	867	124			867	124	1,636	
	9	7	1,395	1,015	129	2,546	31	800	1,130	141			1,130	141	2,102	
	16	3	1,126	1,427	119	2,675	16	1,175	1,723	208			1,723	208	3,122	
	23	3	649	1,133	205	1,990	---	522	1,147	258			1,147	258	1,927	
	30	---	564	487	81	1,132	---	524	350	105			350	105	979	
January	6	---	658	632	81	1,371	---	601	1,284	113			1,284	113	1,998	

1/ Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

Table 13.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1960 and 1961

Season	October			November			December			January		
	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	
1960-61	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1960-61	---	---	4	93	282	508	776	945	786	340	554	
1961-62	---	10	92	278	274	482	716	830	452	118	383	

Table 14.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

Period	Grapefruit										Lemons	
	1960-61					1961-62					1960	1961
	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.		
	: Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	: Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
Week ended	:											
August	12	:	169	169				220	220	454	522	
	19	:	157	157				195	195	408	543	
	26	:	169	169				189	189	337	393	
September	2	:	1	127	128			166	166	316	454	
	9	:	1	88	89			95	95	326	429	
	16	:	---	50	50	3		61	64	333	484	
	23	:	---	40	40	39		7	46	282	451	
	30	:	4	5	9	214	12	4	230	253	380	
October	7	:	190	33	1	224	484	55	---	539	232	345
	14	:	462	99	---	561	682	100	---	782	200	288
	21	:	824	141	1	966	846	162	---	1,008	207	246
	28	:	779	109	---	888	1,012	214	---	1,226	221	220
November	4	:	668	158	3	829	864	212	49	1,125	212	249
	11	:	875	201	42	1,118	863	264	75	1,202	207	253
	18	:	762	182	141	1,085	798	262	107	1,167	215	297
	25	:	570	147	99	816	617	178	52	847	246	288
December	2	:	688	197	99	984	752	263	72	1,087	297	268
	9	:	751	216	88	1,055	808	290	104	1,202	198	282
	16	:	738	183	104	1,025	836	300	62	1,198	224	235
	23	:	668	192	60	920	610	262	46	918	269	264
	30	:	338	130	63	531	217	181	92	490	299	286
January	6	:	656	188	121	965	809	276	69	1,154	326	270
	:											

1/ Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 15.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1960 and 1961

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
New York:								
Season average through September	6.33	5.94	6.16	6.27	5.51	5.07	5.23	5.32
October	5.70	5.94	5.53	5.64	5.54	4.97	5.18	5.59
November	5.53	6.01	5.41	5.82	5.70	5.26	5.36	5.42
December	5.78	5.83	5.60	5.56	5.33	4.99	5.07	5.61
Season average through December	5.67	5.92	5.51	5.71	5.53	5.07	5.21	5.52
Week ended:								
January 5	5.67	5.89	5.45	5.67	5.16	5.20	5.55	5.64
12	5.90	5.86	5.85	5.79	5.18	4.91	5.91	5.36
Chicago:								
Season average through September	5.68	6.32	5.88	6.15	4.52	---	---	---
October	5.23	5.74	5.24	5.62	5.49	5.36	5.74	6.14
November	5.30	5.53	5.13	5.28	5.95	5.03	5.53	5.63
December	5.51	5.33	5.21	5.24	5.02	4.97	5.30	5.00
Season average through December	5.38	5.61	5.26	5.49	5.40	5.10	5.16	5.29
Week ended:								
January 5	5.12	5.06	4.88	4.97	---	---	4.39	---
12	5.38	4.92	5.31	4.80	---	3.50	5.64	5.70

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 16.--Apples, eastern and mid-western: Wholesale price per bushel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-January 1960 and 1961 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
September	3.83	2/3.50	2.44	3.42	---	2/4.12	3.04	3.04
October	3.72	3.50	2.56	2.00	4.07	3.50	2.55	2.08
November	3.62	3.28	3.02	1.84	4.40	3.41	3.17	2/2.25
December	3.71	3.25	2.70	1.78	4.38	---	3.21	---
Week ended:								
January 5	3.37	3.25	2.75	1.75	4.50	---	3.25	---
12	3.37	3.25	2.65	1.75	4.60	---	3.25	---
19	3.37	3.37	2.75	1.65	4.85	---	3.35	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

2/ One week.

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Area	:			Area	:		
	:Average: :1950-59:		1960		:Average: :1950-59:		1960
:							
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
:							
Eastern States				:Central States:			
North Atlantic	: 35,050	34,170	45,500	North Central	20,255	22,435	27,110
South Atlantic	: 17,245	18,700	19,700	South Central	876	1,190	740
Total	: 1/52,294	52,870	65,200	Total	: 1/ 21,132	23,625	27,850
Western States	: 38,421	32,020	32,460	U. S. total	: 1/111,848	108,515	125,510

1/ Area total does not agree with sum of Sections due to rounding.

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1961 with comparisons

Group and commodity	:			
	: Dec. 31		:	
	: average		: Nov. 30	
	: 1956-60		: 1961	
	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.
Apples				
Total-bushels	: 32,636	28,100	44,561	34,420
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	: 9	4	9	3
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	: 13	6	17	2
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	: 1,665	1,408	1,852	1,191
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	: 319	270	441	282
Total-boxes, baskets, etc.	: 2,006	1,688	2,319	1,478
Grapes, pounds	: 65,253	83,247	97,318	53,899
Other fresh fruits, pounds	: 3,951	5,884	5,516	4,508

Table 19.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box,  
New York, October-January 1960 and 1961

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>NEW YORK</b>						
Season average						
through September	4.08	4.84	4.59	4.58	2.29	2.65
October 6	3.33	3.66	3.39	3.33	---	2.51
13	4.07	4.18	3.83	4.47	3.28	3.02
20	3.92	4.40	4.28	5.07	3.61	3.21
27	3.09	4.14	3.53	4.52	3.04	3.28
November 3	2.48	4.35	3.19	4.97	2.69	3.30
10	2.46	5.33	4.20	5.59	2.76	3.53
17	2.62	3.92	5.03	5.30	3.72	3.59
24	1.88	---	4.94	5.36	3.92	3.57
December 1	2.18	---	3.43	5.69	---	---
8	1.42	---	3.39	6.02	---	3.40
15	1.01	---	3.39	6.53	---	---
22	1.01	---	2.68	5.89	---	---
29	---	---	2.64	5.92	---	---
Season average						
through December	3.93	4.70	4.03	4.89	3.03	3.27
January 5	---	---	2.80	6.15	---	---
12	---	---	3.54	6.76	---	---
<b>Muscat</b>						
<b>Emperor</b>						
<b>Almeria</b>						
<b>NEW YORK</b>						
Season average						
through September	3.09	3.33	3.25	2.68	---	---
October 6	2.37	2.60	2.67	2.98	3.40	2.30
13	4.17	3.22	2.80	4.82	---	2.49
20	4.32	4.07	3.12	3.53	4.16	3.23
27	3.04	3.60	2.87	2.90	4.09	3.17
November 3	2.37	3.24	2.70	3.03	3.75	4.01
10	2.75	3.61	3.14	3.55	3.83	4.28
17	3.40	4.04	3.74	3.54	4.37	3.54
24	3.92	---	3.47	3.93	4.40	3.78
December 1	3.50	3.34	2.69	3.87	3.42	3.50
8	4.22	---	3.00	4.04	3.00	4.03
15	3.48	---	3.46	4.08	3.18	4.44
22	2.81	---	3.33	4.23	3.21	4.22
29	2.39	---	3.43	4.54	3.62	5.45
Season average						
through December	3.03	3.27	3.14	3.67	3.74	3.96
January 5	2.47	---	3.76	3.75	3.38	4.51
12	---	---	3.73	4.16	3.84	2.00

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 20.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production,  
average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

Season	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962 2/	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Winter	3,170	1,800	2,200	2,524	4,800	6,200
Spring	106,410	90,220	94,950	4,384	5,586	---
Total	109,580	92,020	97,150	4,336	5,571	---
						1,000 pounds
						1,000 pounds
						1,000 pounds

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1962 acreage prospective.

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